137686 a

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,969.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 13, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town....Rs.	55 0
——— including postage ... „	77 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town... „	28 0
——— including postage... „	38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town „	16 0
——— including postage... „	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „	6 0
——— including postage..... „	7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „	0 4
Back Numbers ..... „	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under		
First insertion .....Rs.	5	0
Second Ditto..... „	2	8
Third Ditto..... „	2	0
Fourth and succeeding insertions „	0	2 As per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee and the announcement must be authenticated.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

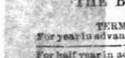
JAMILSON—July 8th, at Upper Colaba, the wife of Mr. J. Jamieson, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DOOLEY—July 10th, at the European General Hospital, Pensioner Sergeant John Dooley, aged 44 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Cochin	19	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo	26	„ Madras	23
„ Galle		„ Pondicherry	
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry		„ Galle	
„ Madras	27	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada	29	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin	29
„ Bimlipatam	2	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,650 Tons, 500 H. P., Commander, H. T. Dickenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, at noon.

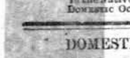
The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Trincomalie and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

	Up.		Down.
	July 15 & 27		Sept.
Leave Bombay	17	Leave Bussorah	1
„ Kurrachee	31	„ Fao	15
	Sept.	„ Bushire	18
„ Gundur	18	„ Lingg	20
„ Muscat	21	„ B. Abbas	22
„ B. Abbas	23	„ Muscat	24
„ Lingg	24	„ Gundur	25
„ Bushire	27	„ Kurrachee	29
„ Fao	28		Sept.
Arrive Bussorah	29	Arrive Bombay	10

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th July.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. A. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th July, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Ferries from Bombay to	Rewas	Dhurmatur.	Oorran.	Dolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 15
Third Class	0 8	0 12	0 6	0 12

The Dhurmatur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurmatur at 1 P.M.

The Oorran Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oorran at 3 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company will despatch the S. S. "OTTAWA," (1474 tons, 300 H. P.), to Hongkong, on FRIDAY the 17th instant, calling at Galle and Singapore.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Goods for shipment, for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 15th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th July 1868.

FOR SALE, a CLIPPER SHIP, A 1 at Lloyd's, renewed last year for six years, 935 tons register. For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

6, Tamarind Lane, 6th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "MARATHON," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Marathon."

Bombay, 2nd July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "BRITISH LION," from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

The Ship having put back to Calcutta, and certain General Average expenses having thus been incurred, Consignees are hereby informed that an adjustment thereof has been prepared, and that payment of their respective proportions must be made before receiving Delivery Orders.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "British Lion."

Bombay, 1st July 1868.

BANK OF GUZERAT, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given, that, in terms of Resolutions passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, held on the 30th May last, and sanctioned by the High Court on the 6th June last, the SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE PER SHARE, will be made at the Office of the Bank, No. 30 Meadow Street, on and after THURSDAY, the 16th instant.

H. G. DUNLOP,
LALSHUNKER BHOOJARBHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th July 1868.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £56 10s. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, HATHORN & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET FILS, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched about 25th July.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 15th proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, viz., "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	896	230' 1"	30' 25'	17' 5'

Horse Power. *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
120	600	10' 4"	15' 6"

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day.
Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
716·76/100	880	201' 2"	29' 2"	18' 7"

Horse Power. *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day.
Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.

"MULA" built at Sunderland, 1st Nov. 1864, by Pile, Murray & Co.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
548·14/100	690	229' 6"	27' 75"	16' 10"

Horse Power. *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
110	550	9·9	15·0

Carrying capacity 2,400 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day.
Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class.

For further particulars apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 29th June 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, an ACCOUNTANT, to proceed to Surat for two months. He will be required to submit Testimonials of good character and conduct, and a practical knowledge of Guzerati. Candidates having no connexion in Surat will be preferred. Apply at the Accountant General's Office, Elphinstone Circle.

W. E. GORDON,
1st Assistant Accountant General.

NOTICE—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES &c., TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET on THIRD STOREY at ALBION PLACE, Byculla. 1 Single Set, Furnished, Rent Rs. 60. Apply to "BROWN."

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to MR. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

TO BE LET, from the 15th instant, a LARGE COMMODIOUS HOUSE in Meadow Street, Fort, at present occupied by the Royal Bank of India either for a Banking Establishment or a Residence. For Rent and other particulars apply to Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS, No. 1, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 29th June 1868.

NOTICES.

BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that preparatory to a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Bank (at the rate of about 2 per cent. on the paid up Capital), the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 15th instant until the 15th proximo.

Shareholders are requested to lodge their Share Receipts and Certificates for examination and registration between the 15th and 30th instant, after which date they will not be received.

JOHN A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJEE NAOROSJEE, } Liquidators.

24, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3rd June 1868.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

FOR SALE, by Private Bargain, the following very valuable PROPERTIES in Salsette:—

1.—A large property in Salsette, consisting of the following seven villages:—Goregaum, Waishewra, Bamdowlee, Mogra, Majas, Paharee, and Poinseer. This property is capable of vast development, and with energetic management and oversight promises a large increase in revenue. The B. B. and C. I. Railway passes through Paharee, where there is a Station, affording every facility for communication with Bombay.

2.—A Bungalow at Bandora with large Compound, called "Lane's End" in a most advantageous position, being bounded on three sides by the Sea. The Compound can be divided into several most eligible building sites.

3.—A piece of valuable Land at Bandora, measuring 16½ Pails and 1 Katti, by the side of the main road—an excellent site for a small Bungalow.

Further particulars may be obtained, and plans inspected, at the Office of the Trustees of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., 21, Rampart Row West.

H. J. MACDONALD,
RAGOONATH NARAYEN, } Trustees, Manockjee Limjee and Co., (in Liquidation).

Bombay, 4th July 1868.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHEST IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment,
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18 „	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16 „	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	16 „	20
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	15 „	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15 „	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28 „	31
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „	3 „	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „	3 „	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „	4 „	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „	4 „	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants „	6 „	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants „	7 „	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants „	6 „	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2 „	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	8 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyot's Leather Brace	„	3
Guyot's West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Swimming Stick	„	5 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	„	2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

	Rs.	As.
MILITARY Doe Gloves per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent „	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy „	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats „	5	0
COTTON Socks White „	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored „	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each	4	0
TRAVELLING Suits	20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts	6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.	8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's	25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS	10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS	16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"	2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the di- pensing of prescriptions, and the manufacture and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicine sent there will receive the promptest attention.

Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded into the Fort for immediate execution.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT, as prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats, is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is in a more convenient in administration or use; free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better, and in point of flavour the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable. Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's "Medicine Chest Companion," written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING.
LIEBIG'S MILK.
IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN
LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralize any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Milk.

They are not freed from the sharp microscopic husks of the Malt, which cause great irritation in the delicate intestines of Children.

The trouble of preparing the Milk is great, and hence has to be entrusted to Servants.

The Food when prepared is too thick for convenient administration to an Infant.

They do not carry out Liebig's intention of producing with Cow's Milk an efficient substitute for Mother's Milk.

The Foods prepared with them are repulsive to many Infants.

Under the auspices of the London "Infants' Food Society," of which Baron Liebig is President, a preparation has been introduced called

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

which is not only entirely free from the objections urged against the various "Foods," but forms, when mixed, a Milk which for all purposes of nourishment exactly represents the natural aliment of the child, thus entirely carrying out the idea of the discoverer.

The remarkable success which has attended the use of the Milk so prepared is proved by numerous letters from Medical and Private sources, and by Extracts from Public Journals; and its efficacy in saving Children from the numerous diseases consequent on indigestion appears beyond a doubt. The Milk when prepared is delicious, and is eagerly taken by the most delicate Infant.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.
5, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS,—by every Mail Steamer.
J. NEUBERG.

CORN FLOUR, COCOA EPPS' HOMŒPATHIC.
J. NEUBERG.

OLD COGNAC.
J. NEUBERG.

OLD MADEIRA.
J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS—Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.
J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO—Wills' best Bristol Bird's Eye.
do. Thos. Bears' Smoking Mixture, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN—English and Country made.
J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPER, in great variety.
J. NEUBERG.

MUSICAL BOXES, FANCY GOODS.
J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
J. NEUBERG.

THOMAS & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES, to work by Hand or Treadle.
J. NEUBERG.

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.
J. NEUBERG.

JAQUES' CROQUET GAMES, Large and Small Size.
J. NEUBERG.

LITHOGRAPHIC and PRINTING PRESSES.
J. NEUBERG.
No 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

JUST LANDED, per *Berderer*, GUINNESS' STOUT.

In Quarts at Rs. 7 per dozen.
In Pints at Rs. 4-8 do.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Jennings's Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins, with self-closing Supply Valves.

Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.
Leather Belting.
Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.
Bar and Plate, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Steam Engines.
Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.
Ornamental Iron Works.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY the 17th day of July at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1868, and to sanction the declaration of a dividend.

2. To appoint two Directors in the place of two of the present Board, who retire by rotation.

3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

4. To sanction the applications of certain Shareholders in the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Limited, to grant them Shares in the Company in lieu of shares in the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Limited, forfeited for non-payment of Third Call.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd proximo until after the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th June 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do. do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unpressed do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in India and China, all purchasers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil:—

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1,000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing fraudulent imitations of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD

will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by

Dr. de Jongh's Sole Consignees and Agents,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 77, Strand, London.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY SUPPLEMENTARY MARKET LOAN.—In accordance with a Resolution of the Bench of Justices, dated 18th December 1867 and 29th April 1868, and under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of Act 2 of 1865 and Section 26 of Act 4 of 1867, the Municipal Commissioner hereby invites tenders for a supplementary loan of Rupees (2,65,000) two lacs and sixty-five thousand, at six per cent. having a currency of twenty years, on the security of the rents or income arising or accruing by virtue of the said Acts or either of them from the Public Market of the City of Bombay.

The interest will be paid half-yearly on the 30th June and 31st December of each year, at Bombay, or any of the other Presidencies, or in London, at the exchange of 2 shillings per rupee.

Tenders should be for not less than Rs. 500 or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tendered, and be sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P.M. on the 15th July 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 15th August 1868 the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

Promissory Loan Notes as per form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each and can be transferred by endorsement as per form B.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 8th June 1868.

FORM OF MORTGAGE.
No.

By Virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, and by Virtue of Act IV. of 1867, passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council, entitled, "An Act to amend the Bombay Municipal Act (No. II. of 1865)," we, the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, with the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, in consideration of the sum of Rupees (500) Five Hundred paid to us, to the credit of the Municipal Fund for the City of Bombay, by for the purposes of the said Act, do grant and assign unto the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, such proportion of the rents or income arising or accruing by virtue of the said Acts or either of them from the Public Markets of the City of Bombay, as the said sum of Rupees Five Hundred doth or shall bear to the whole sum which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said rents or income to hold to the said his heirs, executors, representatives and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rupees Five Hundred with interest at six per cent. per annum for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied (the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof); and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on the Thirtieth day of June and the Thirty-first day of December). Given under our corporate Seal this day of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty

B.

FROM OF TRANSFER OF MORTGAGE.

I (or We) A. B. transfer the within security to C. D. or his order for Rs. value received. Signed A. B.

NOTICES.

LOST, on Saturday Evening last, between the Government Telegraph Office and the Band Stand (by way of the sea wall), a DIAMOND RING with an inscription engraved on the inside. The finder will be handsomely rewarded on bringing it to the Office of this Paper.

NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORIES.—The Official Liquidator WILL ARREST, without further Notice, all and every CONTRIBUTORY without any exception who shall NOT HAVE PAID THE CALLS DUE from him within one week from this date.—Dated this 9th day of July 1868.

T. F. PUNNETT, Official Liquidator.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT., being Rs. 7-8 per Share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 30

...ELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ... AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs. per sh.			
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,045,500	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay ..	128 per share
1,000,000	500	5	.....	Ditto Ditto New ..	18 pct prem.
1,000,000	500	150	.....	Bombay Press Bank	101 per share
1,000,0	200	75	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	55 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	25	250	nil	Central Bank ..	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200 per share
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank ..	4 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d' Escompte de Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	15 per share
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct.	Madras Bank ..	63 per cent
2,000,000	250	250	12	National Bank of India ..	183½
	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	81 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ..	65 nominal.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ..	1,400 per share
250,000	2,500	2,250	.....	S. Coast and River Steam Nav Co ..	420 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	3,125 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
140,000	00	500	.....	Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co ..	85 per share
	800	3,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited ..	100 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ..	490 per share
1,981,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co. ..	745 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do. ..	172 per share
2,000,00	10,000	4,100	.....	Prove Land Co. ..	190 per share
100,00	5,000	4,750	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	697 per share
....	2,000	1,800	25 p s	Fort Canning ..	365
2,180,000	2,000	2,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ..	1,150

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks ..	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 3.16d.
Do. Credits ..	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents ..	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99⅞
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞
Do.	60 Do. do.	98⅝
Ma	60 days' sight	214½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cen
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co's	1835-36	} 99½
" "	1842-43	
" "	1854-55	
Five per cent Co's Rs. Loan	1856-57	109
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1864-65	109
Five and half per cent.	.. .. ..	114

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	9 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	2 5
Carolus	2 90
Mexican Dollars	2 79
German Crowns	3 20
Five-Franc Pieces	3 23
Bar Silver	108-8
Gold Leaf	24-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 11TH JULY.

			Per Candy.
Common white } Akoles }	New	.. ..	230 to 235
Broach	..	.. ..	235 to 238
Dholleras	..	.. ..	240 to 252
Bhowningar } Veravals .. }	..	.. ..	215 to 225
Vingorla	..	.. ..	230 to 232
Dharwar Sawgaund ..	..	.. ..	240 to 248
Khandeish	..	.. ..	225 to 228
Surat	..	.. ..	425 Candies.
Ready Sales ..	..	..	
For delivery ..	..	..	"
Market firm.			

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Briggs, Lieutenant Colonel, R.A., on leave, from England.
Smith, Lieutenant, R. H. A., on duty, from England.
Hawkins, Colonel, R. A., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Scott, Major, Staff Corps, on leave.
Temple, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment, on medical certificate, from England.
Pentyman, Captain, 8th Hussars, on duty, from Poona.
Lieutenant, Third Horse, so rejoin, from Nagpore.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 11.

...son, Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to ... Corps, on sick leave, ...
..., Lieutenant, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—11TH JULY.

London....Cotton....£1 0s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
Seeds ....£1 0s. 0d. do. do.
Liverpool....Cotton....£1 0s. 0d. £1 15s. 0d. do.
Seeds ....£1 10s. 0d. £1 15s. 0d. do.
Overland...Cotton....£4 0s. 0d. £4 10s. 0d. 40 cubic feet
China ....Cotton.... Rs. 3 to 4 per bale.
Mauritius Gram .... Rs. 0 12 0 per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
July 1	Sakura (s)	Beazley	Kurrachee.
	Sheh Sham	Duncan	Aden, June 21.
	Western Empire	Rogers	Amoy, May 31.
12	Umperor	Spooner	London, March 31.
	India (s)	Templeton ..	Kurrachee, July 9.
	City of Manchester (s)	Jones	Amoy, May 31.
	East Canning (s)		Kurrachee, July 7.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
July 11	American (s)	....	Kurrachee.
	Vine (s)	Martin	Singapore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship *Somersetshire*, Butler, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Wood Hall*, Burnet, bound to Batavia.
Ship Barque, Williams, bound to Madras.
Ship *Ivy Lister*, Francis, bound to Cocomada.
Ship *Rider*, Vowell, bound to Mussat.

Steamer *Ottawa*, to China, began to load on Saturday last.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

The first two parts of the Record have now been published, and the third part is in course of preparation and will be published in a few days.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.
LIST OF JUSTICES :—
European.
Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts.
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

CONTENTS OF PART II.

DRAFT BOMBAY BUILDING ACT, *Continued*.
ADDITION TO LIST OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
The Tax on Labour Carts.
The Municipality's Contribution towards expense of the Over Bridges.
The Loan on the Security of the House Rate.
Primary Education in Bombay.
Powers of a Committee of the Bench.
Complaint from Residents of Gorundavie.
The Salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Collections of Rates.
Re-Distribution of Budget Grants for 1868.
Revised Budget Estimate of Executive Engineer for 1868.
Detailed Revised Estimate of the Health Department for 1868.
Notification of Contracts.
Revised Municipal Act.
THE INDIGO DYERS AT DADUR.
SHEWSHANKER GOVINDRAM v. THE JUSTICES.
CAPT. LIDDELL'S PNEUMATIC SEWERAGE SYSTEM :—
Memorandum on the Disposal of Sewerage in Bombay
Dr. Liddell's observations on Captain Liernur's System.
Resolution.
Commissioner to the ... Sewer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(To Sail about the 17th inst.)

THE fine Passenger Ship "BRITISH PRINCESS," WILLIAM BROWN, Commander, has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will sail as above. Particulars may be obtained on application to Captain BROWN or to
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

FOR SALE, a Pamphlet of 30 pages on MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT in Bombay. By a LOCAL JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Price 12 annas, Cash. 11th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, BASS'S BEER, bottled by the London and Burton B. B. Co., just arrived, 4 dozen Quarts, Rs. 22,—8 dozen pints Rs. 22.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
Agents London and Burton B. B. Co.

JUST RECEIVED, READING LAMPS, German Silver and Brass, with milk-glass Shades, at Rs. 10 and 16 each, Cash.
J. NEUBERG.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The customary fifteen days having expired, Consignees of Cargo per Ship "HAMILLA MITCHELL," from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats for their Goods immediately, otherwise Captain BRANNSCOMBE will land all the Packages at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain BRANNSCOMBE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents Ship *Hamilla Mitchell*.

MESSRS. HEERALALL & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COOMBARWADA.

On MONDAY, the 20th July 1868, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, JUMNABAEE, wife of Dwarkadass Munordass, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, KHOJA RAHIMOOBHAI VUJEER, all that piece or parcel of GOVERNMENT GROUND, with messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar in Coombarwada, Pattan Street, New Town, containing by admeasurement 582 3.9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,193 and 2,948, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 44, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Narayen Vusta, on or towards the west by the Trinbuck Purshram Street, on or towards the north by the property of Nanoo Dadoo and Nuthoo Dadoo, on or towards the south by the property of Succaramjee Pandoo and a gully.
For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 6 Rampart Row, Fort.
HEERALALL & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SUMATRA."

Kinglake's The Crimean War, vols. 3 and 4	Rs. 24 0
Ditto vols. 1 and 2 now on hand, Rs. 24.)	
Hallam's Europe during the Middle Ages	4 8
Cornhill Magazine, Vol. 17—Jan. to June	5 12
Belgravia, Vol. 5 ditto	5 12
Kingsley's The Hermits	3 0
Dunglison's Medical Dictionary	18 0
Queechy. By Miss Wetherell	0 12
Holmes's Surgical Treatment of Children's Diseases	15 12
Riddell's Carpenter	15 12
Shifts and Experiences of Camp Life, Part 1	1 14
Carter's Practical Gardener	0 12
Macculloch's Series of Lessons	3 8
Fellowes's Mysteries of Freemasonry	2 12
Ritual, &c. &c. of Freemasonry	2 12
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry	2 12
Claret's Freemasonry (under lock and key)	32 0
Black Sheep. By Edmund Yates	4 8
Forbes's Hindoostanee Manual	2 12
Rogers's How to Speak Hindoostanee	1 2
Williams's Hindoostanee Primer	1 4
Indestructible Alphabets (on cloth)	2 12
Fictiana for 1868	2 12
Cameos from English History	3 12

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

Les Derniers Jeunes Geno	2 4
Ludete de Sang	2 4
Double Hirtaire. Attendre Esperer. Each	1 8
Ma Tant Peronne	0 12

PORTFOLIOS—HALF-BOUND CLOTH, SIDES AND FLAP. Sizes 15 by 9, 16 by 10, 18 by 12, and 24 by 18. Rs. 4½, 5½, 6½, and 8, respectively

FRESH STOCK OF FLOWER SEEDS.
Per Packet of 20 Varieties, Rs. 5. (All orders not heretofore complied with will first be attended to.)
Mignionette, Fine German Balsams, Heartsease, Carnations, Heliotrope, Mixed Sweet Peas, Invincible Scarlet Sweet Peas, Convolvulus Major, Virginia Stocks, Mixed Dwarf Larkspur, New Crimson Candytuft, Mixed Ten Week Stocks, and Pinks, at prices formerly advertised.
Bombay, 11th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED
BY GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
45, Rue de Richelieu,
PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP OF HORSE-RADISH, prepared by Grimault & Co., Chemists.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the ... of water-cress, sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason ... excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, accompanied by MM. Grimault and Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH.

GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA.—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, DYSPNŒA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANABIS INDICA, prepared by Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladonna, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

SYRUP OF SEA-PINE SAP, prepared by E. Lagasse, Chemist, at Bordeaux.—For centuries past the most eminent physicians have recommended persons suffering from weakness of the chest to breathe the fragrant air of pine forests. The remedy is as popular now as ever, and thousands every year experience its beneficial effects in the forest of Arcachon, near Bordeaux. To bring this curative agent within the reach of all who need it, the chemist's art has succeeded in combining in the *Syrup and Paste of Pine-Sap* all the volatile, balsamic, and resinous principles of the Sea-Pine, extracted by the aid of steam.
These two preparations are prescribed with the utmost success for the various diseases of the chest, and especially for coughs, colds, catarrhs, influenza, hooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, and also for the different affections of the urinary organs.

INTERNAL OF LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT
Matico.
GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.
This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub, called MATICO and *cures promptly and infallibly*, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each Bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free.

AGENTS.—MESSRS. BARRIE & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

TO ARRIVE ABOUT FRIDAY NEXT.—ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

Chappell's Music Magazine for July	Rs. 0 12
All the Year Round, Vol. 19	4 0
Mr. Sprouts—his Opinion, &c.	0 12
Hillier's Diseases of Children	6 4
Dale's Compendium of Practical Medicine	5 4
Balla Donna	1 8
Smyth's Antiquity of Intellectual Man	6 12
Hopkins's Handbook of Average	13 8
Fun, Vol. VI	3 8
Rogers's How to speak Hindoostanee	1 2
Always in the Way	1 2
Birch on Oxygen in Diseases	2 12
Colenso's Natal Sermons, Vol. II	3 12
Argyll's Reign of Law	4 8
Summer and Winter in Norway	4 8
Wright's Caricature History of the Four Georges	5 12
Mademoiselle Mergaen (French novel)	2 4
Thousand and One Gems of Poetry	3 0
Goose with Golden Eggs. My Wife is Out.	
Punch and Punchey, Robber's Wife. Highwayman's Wife.	0 8
Mother's Dying Child. Each	0 12
Old London	40 0
Bridges	21 8
Carpentry	

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

The Topsy	1 8
Bonnie Dundee	2 0
Father	1 4
Cheer	1 0
&c.	1 0

July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY OF BOMBAY having, in connection with this Institution, offered two premiums of Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 respectively for the best and second best Design for a Water Closet for Native use in connection with the Sewers recently built by the Municipality in the Fort Division, the Directors have received upon coupling with these premiums the Gold and Silver Medals of the Institute unawarded during the last Sessions.
Each Design to be accompanied by a model and working Drawings, and should be sent to the Institute over the Dockyard Gate not later than the 30th September 1868.
HURRICHUND SADASEWJEE,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Mechanics' Institution, 11th July 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS, RECEIVED JULY 11.

Kinglake's History of the Crimean war, Vols. 3 & 4	Rs. 24 0
All the Year Round, vol. 19	4 4
Holmes's Surgical Treatment of Children's Diseases	15 6
Dunglison's Medical Lexicon	18 0
The Hermits; by Charles Kingsley	3 0
Saints and Sinners: or, In Church and about it; by Dr Doran	16 0
Cameos from English History; by author of the "Heir of Redclyffe"	3 12
Leed's Lectures on Ventilation at the Philadelphia Institution	3 0
Adam's Wanderings of a Naturalist in India	7 8
Emanuel on Diamonds and Precious Stones	9 8
The White Wife: by Cuthbert Bede	1 12
Female Life in Prison	1 12
Myself and my Relatives	1 12
Story on Equity Jurisprudence. 2 Vols.	40 0
Nichol's Cyclopœdia of the Physical Sciences	16 0

RECENT NEW WORKS SOLD ON HAND.

First and Last Loves; by James Grant. 3 vols. Rs.	21 0
Trench's Household Books of English Poetry	4 4
Life of Rev. H. V. Elliott, M.A.	6 8
Bradshaw's Continental Guide. *Cloth*	2 12
The Spanish Gipsy, a Poem; by George Eliot	3 0
Seyd on Bullion and Foreign Exchanges	15 0
Morgan's Electro Physiology and Therapeutics	22 8
Rosco's Criminal Evidence, 1868	29 0
Blackburn's Artists and Arabs	7 0
"Crowned." 2 Vols.	6 0
Wind Wafted Seed; by Drs. Macleod and Guthrie	2 12
Elliott's Obstetric Clinic	13 8
The Athlete for 1868	1 8
Wise's History of Medicine among the Asiatics	9 8
Wallet's Life and Writings of Swedenborg. 2 vols.	9 8
Hunter's Annals of Rural Bengal. Vol. I	13 8
Plowden's Travels in Abyssinia	18 8
Bunsen's God in History. 2 vols.	22 8
Baron Bunsen's Memoir. 2 vols.	31 8
Crowe's History of France. 5 vols.	58 0
The Church and the World, Essays on Questions of the Day in 1868; edited by Rev. Orby Shipley	11 4
Malleson's History of the French in India	13 8
Cate's Dictionary of General Biography	16 0
General Cotton's Nine Years in the N. W. Frontier	10 8
The Merchant Shippers of London, Liverpool, Manchester, &c.	5 0

THACKER, VINING & Co.,

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

"LACQUBA" BRAND.
Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro,
In boxes of 100 each.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 36-0	Rs. 40-0

"ESCULAPIO I VILLAR" BRAND.
Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro,
In boxes of 50 each.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 18-0	Rs. 20-0

The above are very choice and in fine condition.

CIGAR LAMPS.
(TREACHER'S SPECIAL PATTERN FOR INDIA.)
TO SMOKERS, CLUBS, AND REGIMENTAL MESSES,
These elegant articles are an indispensable convenience.
Cash on delivery. Credit.
Rs. 25-0. Rs. 28-0

MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
JUST RECEIVED, DIRECT, A CONSIGNMENT OF

	Cash Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
No. 1 Cheroots, per thousand	90 0	100 0
No. 1 Cigars " "	90 0	100 0
No. 2 Cheroots " "	45 0	50 0
No. 2 Cigars " "	45 0	50 0
No. 3 Cigars " "	36 0	40 0

of the same brand which has been repeatedly pronounced by
COMPETENT CONNOISSEURS
to be the
FINEST IMPORTED.
Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co., LD.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Superfine Billiard Cloth (full-sized) for table, and cushions and pockets, in tin case	120 0	135 0
Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with best India-rubber, and covered with superfine cloth	350 0	400 0
Six-light Central Revolving Billiard Table Lamp, with punkah protector, wire guards, and sliding rods, with extra shades, &c., in strong case	450 0	500 0
Superior Billiard Cues, with and without ivory tips, from	8 0 to	12 0
Billiard Balls (real African Ivory) 1⅞ in.	20 0	22 8
Do. Do. 2 inch.	22 8	25 0
Do. Do. 2 1/16 "	25 8	28 0
Do. Do. 2⅛ "	29 0	32 0
Do. Do. 2 3/16 "	36 0	40 0
Do. Do. 2¼ "	42 0	48 0
Pool Balls from	80 0 to	200 0
Bagatelle from	10 0 to	20 0
Pool Marking from	45 0	50 0
Billiard Roller Marking Boards	7 0	8 0
Boxes for Pool Balls	18 0	20 0
Pool Baskets	7 0	8 0
Pyramid Frames	5 0	6 0
Billiard Rules, Pool do., Pyramid do. from	10 0 to	15 0
Pool Receivers		
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table, 5 feet in length, complete with Cues and Balls	325 0	350 0
Best French Cue Tips per dozen	1 0	1 4
Liquid Cement per bottle	1 8	2 0
Chalk per dozen	2 8	3 4
Stick Cement per stick.	0 4	0 6

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
(Imported direct.)

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 per thousand	16 0	18 0
No. 2 " "	14 0	16 0
No. 3 " "	12 8	14 0

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND WHIPS.

MESSRS. ASHFORD AND WINDER,
Of London and Birmingham, have appointed
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
their
SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS
for the
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

With reference to the above announcement, TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have the pleasure to state that an ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE of Messrs. A. W. & Co.'s manufactures is kept at EACH OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENTS, from which Gentlemen can select at 12 ANNAS TO THE SHILLING, NET.

A large assortment of ASHFORD'S RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 50, is kept constantly in stock.

And a consignment of SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND WHIPS, Manufactured expressly for India, is expected shortly.

CRICKET KIT.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BATS.		
Bartlett's Presentation Bats	14 0	16 0
Ditto Treble Whalebone	11 0	12 0
Clapshaw's Best Cane handled	11 0	12 0
Ditto Dovetailed	9 0	10 0
Ditto Plain Match Bats	7 0	8 0
Ditto Ordinary, for practising	5 8	6 8
Dukes' Best Cane handled	12 0	14 0
Do. do. Single cane, polished	10 0	11 0
BALLS.		
Dukes' and Darke's best treble-seamed	5 0	5 8
Do. do. double seamed	4 8	5 0
STUMPS AND SUNDRIES.		
Best Brass-mounted Stumps ...per set.	8 0	9 0
Second, not mounted ...per set.	5 8	6 8
Patent Albert Gloves (tubular India-rubber) ...per pair	6 0	6 8
Longstop's Gauntlets, with improved padding	9 0	10 0
Patent Flexible Skeleton Cane Leg Guards.	9 0	10 0
Ditto Stuffed ditto	9 0	10 0
Boots, New Cricketing, with Spikes	12 8	14 0
Shoes ditto ditto	11 8	12 8
Spikes (spare) with screws ... per dozen.	1 8	2 0
Scoring Books	6 0	7 0
Lilly white's Guide to Cricketing	0 12	1 0

RACKET KIT.
(*By* WILSON, JEFFRIES, *and others*).

A Racket Kit, consisting of Bat, Balls, and Shoes, in lock-up Mahogany Case	35 0	40 0
Superior Racket Bats each.	13 8	15 0
Racket Balls, best make and smallest size.	2 8	3 0
Racket Shoes, of sizes ... per pair.	12 8	14 0
Racket Presses, to preserve the bat, prevent warping, and keep rats from gut	6 0	7 0

CROQUET!

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
The Calesbury Croquet No.	5 22 8	25 0
" " " No.	6 27 0	30 0
" " " No.	7 31 8	35 0
" " " No.	9 31 8	35 0
" " " No.	11 40 0	45 0
" " " No.	17 27 0	30 0
The Eglinton Castle		
The New Registered Croquet Stand, for Mallets, Balls &c., adapted for Home or Lawn, in box	45 0	50 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited
Bombay and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, or a MARRIED COUPLE, can have accommodation with an English Family in an agreeable and healthy situation in the Fort. Apply to "A. B.," Office of this Paper.

THE UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of this Corporation will be held on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., at the Company's Office, No. 40 Meadow Street, Fort.
To receive the Liquidators' Report and Accounts for the past year of liquidation.
To consider the Claim preferred by Khullucksdina Kalphanbhoy, and to declare the Final Dividend.
NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
GOVIND BALCRUSTNA, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 9th July 1868.

RIGAUD AND Co.'s PARISIAN PERFUMERY, Patronised by the Empress of the French, and extensively used in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and superiority.
RIGAUD and Co.'s YLANGYLANG and MANILLA BOUQUET, the new scent. Rigaud & Co. are the only importers in Europe of the fragrant extract of Ylangylang, from the Philippine Isles.
RIGAUD and Co.'s TOLUTINE, a delicious toilet water, superior to Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, or Florida Water.
RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA SOAP; exquisitely perfumed and keeping its fragrance to the last.
RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA POMATUM, for preserving and beautifying the hair.
RIGAUD and Co.'s DENTORINE, a most agreeable elixir for preserving the teeth and perfuming the breath.
RIGAUD and Co.'s TOOTH-CREAM, a remarkable preparation, producing a brilliant whiteness to the teeth.
RIGAUD and Co.'s ROSE POWDER; superior to Violet and all other Starch and Rice Powders.
THE LITTLE MONITOR; a GUIDE to the TOILET, with Photographic Illustrations; will be sent on receipt of one stamp.
Wholesale, Rigaud and Co., 45, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

AGENTS—MESSRS. BARRIE & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Ottawa*, will be made up on TUESDAY, the 14th July at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 5 P.M. After packets letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	*Mail closes.*	*After-pac ke*
OVERLAND MAILS	July 14th	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	"	"	"
China Mail	July 10th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	"	"	"
Penang	"	"	"
Singapore	"	"	"
Hongkong	"	"	"
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.	Ju. 10th.	"	"
Cape of Good Hope	"	"	"
Natal	"	"	"
Reunion	"	"	"
St. Helena	"	"	"
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	"	"	"
Bussorah	"	"	"
Bagdad	"	"	"
Malabar Coast & Calcutta	1st & 15th.	"	"
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.		

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are at present fixed as follows, China and Australia:—

Tuesday	July 14	Tuesday	October 6
"	" 21	"	" 13
"	" 28	"	" 20
"	August 4	Saturday	" 31
"	" 11	"	Nov. 7
"	" 18	"	" 14
"	" 25	"	" 21
Tuesday	Sept. 1	"	" 28
"	" 8	"	Dec. 5
"	" 15	"	" 12
"	" 22	"	" 19
"	" 29	"	" 26

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

July	10	October	30
August	7	November	27
September	4	December	25
October	2		

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, (ex-officio).	
Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
Hon. G. Foggo.	Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. G. C. Reynell (Hon. Sec.)
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood,

PENSION FOR SIR R. NAPIER.

LONDON, 10TH JULY, NOON.

A Royal Message has been addressed to Parliament recommending an hereditary pension of £2,000 per annum to His Excellency Sir Robert Napier.

In a debate which occurred last night in the French Chambers on the Budget, Monsieur Rouher and the Marquis de Monstier emphatically declared that France desires peace, "the maintenance of which her armaments guarantee."

The "Spectator" affirms that Sir Stafford Northcote will not do for a Governor General of India.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, 9TH JULY.

The Democrats have nominated Mr. Horatio Seymour as President and General Blair as Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Seymour has accepted the nomination of his party.

LONDON, 6TH JULY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day shows a tendency upwards.

Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

THE CHINA MAIL.

GALLE, 12TH JULY, 9-30 A.M.

THE steamer "Orissa" has arrived from Hongkong (26th June) and Singapore (4th July) with the following news from Japan:—Large native fires have occurred at Jeddo and Kawasaki. The [illegible] for the [illegible] of the Mikado. The political situation appears to be unchanged. The return of Stotsbashi to power is deemed likely. The Northern and Southern Daimios are still fighting. The junk captured by the "Algerine" turns out to be an honest trader, and none of the squadrons attacked were pirates.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 25TH JUNE.

OPIUM—

Malwa	dlrs.	662½ per chest.
Patna (new)	,,	620 ,,
Benares (new)	,,	610 ,,

EXCHANGE—On London—At six months—

Bank		4s. 8½.
Private		4s. 9d.
On India		Rs. 238

Rice—Unchanged.

Cotton—Steady.

Steamers arrived.—From Bombay: on 3rd instant, "Behar"; on 16th, "Orissa"; on 22nd, "Shaftsbury." From Calcutta: on 6th instant, "Clan Alpine" and "Lightning."

SHANGHAI, 20TH JUNE.

OPIUM—

Malwa	taels	500 per chest.
Patna (new)	,,	480 ,,

EXCHANGE—On London—At six months—

Bank		6s. 2½d.
Private		6s. 2¾d.
On India		Rs 310

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 19TH JUNE.

THE metropolis is all agog with the prospect of the grand Volunteer review which is to be held to-morrow in Windsor Park. But it is not any military interest which arouses the mild excitement; it is the fact that the Queen, for the first time since 1860, will be herself the inspecting officer—which rouses the public, makes the Government give the clerks a holiday, and causes the Lord Chancellor to close the Court of Chancery. No doubt the splendid accessories, the glorious weather, the superb scenery of the forest, the huge crowd of all ranks, as well as the 25,000 volunteers, will combine to form a magnificent spectacle. The military world proper will find not the least striking, and of course the most effective body of troops, the Life Guards, Foot Guards, 10th Hussars, 17th Lancers, and a crack horse artillery battery. How the Queen will bear the excitement is the question. The state ceremonial of founding the new building for St. Thomas' Hospital left her [illegible] and nerves, and she was really ordered to Scotland for change of scene and quiet by the advice of her doctors. The review may do Her Majesty good, but the assumption is open to doubt.

The action for libel brought by Colonel Shute, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, against the *Echoes of the Clubs* has been compromised, the *Echoes* consenting to apologize and pay costs. It may be remembered that Mr. Coleridge, in opening the case for the officers, alleged that Quartermaster Drake's papers showed Captain Rintoul to be the Quartermaster's debtor for £131. The statement was very unjust, and as the compromise of the action prevented Rintoul from appearing as a witness and showing how groundless it was, he has sent the following explanation to the daily papers:—

SIR,—The forms of law do not, as I had hoped they would, allow me to give an explanation on oath of the circumstances which occasioned my name to be mentioned in the late application for a criminal information against the publisher of "Echoes from the Clubs." As your columns have been the means of giving publicity to the statements made on that occasion, I am sure you will allow me a small space to clear up the injurious misapprehension they are calculated to create.

The effect of these statements appears to be: 1. That the late Quartermaster Drake had not thrown obstacles in the way of my exchange into the 4th Dragoon Guards when he might have done so effectually. 2. Thus, in consideration of this I became liable to him for £500, to be paid on my retirement from the regiment. 3. That when I did retire I failed to fulfil my promise thoroughly, having been a little short of that sum, and that it was for the purpose of discovering evidence to establish a claim against me for the balance that Lieutenant Harrah, with whom I had been long on unfriendly terms, had undertaken the task of reading over my private and confidential letters to Mr. Drake.

With regard to this last point, I have only to remark that, no suspects any legal claim upon which these letters might have thrown light, there never was the pretence of it, and so it was well understood in the regiment.

For any moral claim arising out of the customs of the service there was scarcely a stronger foundation. I had actually arranged my exchange from the 15th Lancers to the 4th Dragoon Guards with Lieutenant Goldie, which would give me all the advantages of a lieutenancy in the latter regiment without question or qualification. I had arranged this without reference to Mr. Drake, who was not a lieutenant or connected, or interested in the succession, but a quartermaster. I did not think nor can I now think that he had any power to prevent the exchange, for the matter in respect of which he had ground of complaint against Mr. Goldie was connected with one of those over-regulation payments of which the authorities decline to take cognisance.

Nevertheless, on learning from Mr. Drake that he had lost Mr. Goldie £600, the extra money for his lieutenancy, and was likely to lose it, I told him, as I had got my own exchange in the 12th Lancers for the regulation price, and did not care to make money by the service, that I should on retiring let him have any sum that might come to me in accordance with regimental custom. No particular sum was mentioned, and, in fact, what I undertook to do was to act as a trustee for Mr. Goldie as regards any sum that might become available from a certain source in respect of my lieutenant's commission. This time I religiously fulfilled. On the day I left the [illegible] I was not aware that I was [illegible] failing that I would have realised by the customs of the service in respect of the lieutenancy. I did not gain anything by the transaction, and no one knew better than Mr. Drake why that sum was £400 and not £600. A passage in his letter of acknowledgment of my order and memorandum of particulars speaks for itself. Here it is:

"I do thank you most heartily and sincerely; and I wish to say I am altogether indebted to your good feeling and generosity for the payment which has made me to me the less I sustained some years ago. [illegible] Without any claim whatever on you, you, unsolicited, have made this gift to me, and I have to express my deep gratitude and best thanks for it."

I may presume, Sir, that this is conclusive, and it was upon that that he so acted by the officers of the 4th Dragoon Guards. I may add that I have heard with pleasure that Mr. Drake recovered a portion of the money due by Mr. Goldie, and that, between this and the "gift" I was happy to make him, he was no loser by the transaction.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. RINTOUL,
Captain H.P. 4th Dragoon Guards.

Windham Club, June 13.

I have no doubt the officers of the King's Dragoon Guards were very glad that the case was not gone into; but no one doubts the fairness of the arrangement come to, nor that, as the allegations appeared, the colonel and his subordinates had a right to an apology.

Captain Stacpoole will, to-night, ask the War Minister to state whether Captain Brooke has been kept under arrest at the Staff College, for a month without being brought to trial by Court-martial. It will be interesting to learn the grounds for this alleged violation of the Articles of War.

The Corporation of London have voted the freedom of the city and a 200 guinea sword to Sir Robert Napier. The thanks of the Houses of Parliament have not yet been moved. The reason is the non-arrival of Sir Robert's despatch containing the names of those he recommends for honours. I hear that Sir Robert will accept a peerage, if offered. He will soon land in England, and will obtain a splendid reception. There is not a shade of hostile feeling against him anywhere. What the Government intend to do I have not yet learned. The troops will get six month's batta.

All the week we have been somewhat interested in a great combat at Shoeburyness between the big guns and the fort shields. Great complaints have been made against the shields, and they have been strenuously defended. The programme for the contest as originally designed was altered at the last moment, because Sir John Pakington thought it too favourable for the shields. I have reason to believe that the strictures of the press were brought before a Cabinet Council by the Premier himself, and that on reconsidering the matter Sir John interfered and insisted on a severe trial. The result is adverse to the shields, I am told, and think it likely to be true; but there is a good deal of partizanship in these matters; the *iron* interests are very active; and I should not like to say that the shields are as black as they are painted. However, Sir John Bargoyne himself, I believe, does not think very well of them except for forts which can only be cannonaded at long range. The guns are truly magnificent, and the execution they do is astounding.

SIR R. NAPIER, THEODORE'S SON, AND THE RELEASED CAPTIVES IN EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALEXANDRIA, 26TH JUNE.

THE most interesting event that has occurred here since I last wrote to you was the arrival of Sir Robert Napier, the son of Theodore, and their surroundings on Saturday the 20th instant. At four o'clock on the day of Sir Robert's arrival the British residents in Alexandria waited on him in a body, and through two or three spokesmen expressed their admiration of his great and extraordinary achievement in Abyssinia. A few presentations took place, but it was at once evident that formal etiquette or ceremony was not the thing thought of, but that almost all of those present had come to see a remarkable man who had returned victorious from a most remarkable campaign. I confess I did not listen very attentively to what was said to Sir Robert, but when he began to speak every other noise was hushed, and all those who had come to see listened with the most profound attention. Sir Robert's voice is weak, and I think it is rather an advantage to him. I assume that even if he had not this constitutional defect he would be a cautious speaker, and this very weakness of voice allows him time to pick and choose what he is about to say, without any appearance of that diplomatic caution which men like him must so often use. What he said is not of so much importance, for you already have the measure of the man in his despatch to your Government, and his speaking was like his writing—mild, unassuming, and conscientious. When alluding to Theodore's dead widow he spoke of her as the "poor creature" she had wished to save by getting her out of the country, and this I think was genuine and unaffected, without the least admixture of mock sentimentality. Sir Robert is said to be more than usually humane—objecting even to hunting and shooting as being unnecessarily cruel—but Pope's

"'Tis from high life high characters are drawn"

generally gives the measure of these popular *ados*. Sir Robert has certainly a benevolent-looking face, and I could well believe in feeling and principle he is quite equal to that other Napier who declined an attractive dinner party because he had to walk some miles to meet a little country girl, and fulfil his promise of the previous day to bring her a penny to make up for the one he had found her crying for the loss of. "I promised her I would bring it and I could not deceive her" was the explanation he gave afterwards for having disappointed his friends of the dinner party.

The little son of Theodore was quite a lion here during the few days he was with us. The ladies—at least the excitement-loving portion—pounced on him, took him out, fêted him, &c., and when I saw the little fellow on Monday, the 22nd, he was—barring the complexion—as thorough-looking a little European as you could wish to see. The poor boy must have been sadly harassed and wearied by all this, for, from what I learned from Captain Speedy, the bombardment of Magdala and the death of his father and mother have made a profound impression on him. He (the boy) frequently starts up in his sleep, clings to Captain Speedy's neck, and reminds him of the promise given by the latter to the dying Queen, that her son should be protected. Captain Speedy seems gentleness itself—gentleness standing over six feet high—and I hardly think little Theodore (if he may be called such) could be in better hands. During my interview with him the little fellow stood as rigid as a post—probably the result of his father's drilling—and when asked whether he liked European customs or Abyssinian best he at once replied "Frangi" (European). It struck me that this was juvenile policy on his part. When out with Captain Speedy, the Arabs sometimes crowd round them and shout, and make a noise in their usual way; and then young Theodore asks contemptuously, [illegible] This in Amharic is equivalent in English to "what roughs are these," and I believe the little fellow has had frequent occasion to ask this question in its varying degrees of polite contempt according to the exteriors of those whose vulgar curiosity annoyed him. From the son to the father is not a difficult transition, and though no one more than I acknowledges the great abilities shown in the Abyssinian campaign, and the unprecedented success with which that indomitable little army with its skilful and humane Chief have achieved, still I cannot think that it is at all needful to throw dirt on the memory of a brave and remarkable man, even although he lacked our civilization. With one exception, the various points of Theodore's character have been thoroughly discussed, —and on the whole fairly,—but his cruelty, which is the exception I allude to, has been so generally set down as an indisputable fact, that I certainly feel bound to make a few observations which have struck me as bearing on the matter. I take it for granted that the cruelty complained of has almost invariably fallen on Theodore's political prisoners, as I presume that the infliction of capital punishment on those found guilty, or presumed to be guilty, of murder or other serious crimes, does not exactly come under the head of cruelty. One has but to remember what a short time ago it is since capital punishment in our own country was so frequently inflicted for crimes other than murder. I certainly think I have read somewhere that long after the Reformation witchcraft was punishable with death. But let us come to the political part of the question. We certainly have executed political prisoners in the present year of grace, and although numerically our political executions have been far inferior to those of Theodore, still the different circumstances in which the English and Abyssinian Governments were placed, with regard to their troublesome subjects, must be taken into account. I take it that when a man renders himself amenable to justice for a political offence, the chief authority (Government or ruler as the case may be) of the country has primarily to use the best means in its or his power to put the offender politically *hors de combat*. In England we effect this by throwing a man into prison, leaving all ulterior proceedings to the machinery of justice. But, supposing we had not the prison, nor the machinery of justice, what would we do? What do we do with a man who deserts in face of the enemy? What would we do with five or six hundred Fenian soldiers well up in military matters, as probably Theodore's prisoners were, if they were with us inside of Lucknow during a siege, and we had good reason to believe that their escape would turn the tide of battle against us, and lead to indiscriminate slaughter as at Cawnpore? The answers to these questions would, I consider, go far to explain the amount of inherent cruelty in Theodore's character.

The lecture that I intended to [illegible] I cannot say that I came away with the impression of having listened to men who were anxious for the crown of martyrdom, or who were worth one-half the trouble that had been taken about them. True, the lecturers—escaped prisoners from Abyssinia I should call them, from the account they gave of the way they ran on the first opportunity—were not Englishmen, nor men whose names I have ever remembered to have seen in the papers, and although they owe their having a "whole skin" to the success of the British arms and the generosity of British tax-payers, I heard no expression of thanks to the British Government or people for their chivalrous conduct.

From our own great and successful undertaking in Abyssinia let us turn to the great—though not yet successful—undertaking of the French here —the Suez Canal. I have before me a copy of the report of the meeting held at Paris on the 2nd of June by the "Actionaires de la Compagnie Universelle du Canal de Suez." As you may probably wish to publish this document *in extenso*, I send you a copy, and hence will only for the moment direct your readers' attention to a few of the points which have struck myself. The table on page 186 shows the whole thing in a "nutshell," and from this you will see that in round numbers, the matter to be extracted in order to form the canal and the harbours and basins in connection with it, amounts to 74 millions of cubic metres, of which 39½ millions have been extracted, leaving 34½ millions still to do. Now, the canal is to be opened on the 1st of October 1869, and they have already been working at it for five or six years. I forget the exact time—but still their own figures show that little more than half of the main part of the work has been done up to the present. True, their machinery has been much improved of late, and the report says it is the intention soon to commence night work as well as day work; but still, working double from now till October, 1869 will only be equivalent to two years and a half of ordinary work. The tone of the following is however hopeful:—"Pour terminer cette portion du Canal dans le delai assigné, il faut arriver a un travail moyen mensuel d'un million de mètres cubes. Nul doute que ce résultat ne soit promptement atteint." When you add to this that the work done on the section in question is represented by (in round numbers) eight, and that to do by seventeen, you will feel still further assured. The work of immerging the blocks in the harbour of Port Said is, judging from the figures given, in a more satisfactory state. The cubic total to be immerged is represented by 250, of which 192 is done, and 58 remains still to do.

I may probably resume this subject in my next.

BOMBAY.

H. M. S. "EARL CANNING," the s.s. "City of Manchester," and the ship "Western Empire" have arrived in harbour from Abyssinia.

FROM the weather report of the Surat collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th June we learn that, though hot, the districts were free from disease. The cattle were generally healthy.

MR. CONNON, Acting Chief Magistrate, on Saturday last fined one Abaee Ramjee, a dealer in cotton, in the sum of one hundred rupees, for driving a vehicle in a rash and furious manner, and thereby injuring a woman named Chimee.

A MAN named Babajee Narayen appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, Acting Third Magistrate, and obtained a warrant against one Godaveree, woman, Vittoba, and Cassinath, on a charge of kidnapping his daughter, aged about twelve years, named Sukoobaee.

ON Saturday last the Director of the Indo-European Telegraph forwarded a telegram to Government, reporting that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; that the Persian line was right to Tabreez; and that the Egyptian line was right.

WE learn from the weather report of the Ahmednuggur Collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th June that the toosar crop which had been [illegible] for want of rain, and the sowing of khureef crop was also delayed for want of rain. The state of public health was good.

TWENTY-NINE seamen of the British ship *Ann* were on Saturday last charged before the Acting Chief Magistrate with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. One of the prisoners was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, and the rest, who expressed their willingness to do their duty, were ordered to be sent on board.

MR. THACKER, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on Friday last at the Jamsetjee Hospital regarding the death of Santa, an aya. Some days ago deceased fell out of a window of a house in Oomercarry. She was taken to the hospital, where she died on Thursday. The jury found that the deceased died from natural causes (remittent fever).

AN inquest was held on Saturday last at the Regimental Bazaar, concerning the death of one Luxmee, woman. It appeared that the deceased had been suffering from fever for some time and was found drowned in a well in the neighbourhood of a house on the morning in question. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased committed suicide while delirious from fever.

MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co. on Friday sued Dhurumsey Madhowjee in the Small Cause Court, before J. O'Leary, Esq., to recover Rs. 1,000, being the balance due as per memorandum of account and copy of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Ewart, and Company's redraft. Mr. Jehanghier appeared for plaintiff; the defendant appeared in person and admitted the debt. His Honor entered a verdict for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,000, with costs.

THE weather report of the sub-collectorate of Colaba informs us that the fall of rain during the fortnight ending 30th June had been favourable throughout except in talooka Alibaugh, where the transplanting operations in some places were delayed for want of sufficient rain. In all other parts of the sub-collectorate these operations were in progress. Cattle disease was, however, reported to have made its appearance in a few villages in talooka Alibaugh.

IN the High Court on Friday, the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould disposed of a summary suit at the instance of Mooljee Hunsraz against Burjorjee Framjee Patel. Mr. Budrooden Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiff, and there was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was to recover Rs. 3,094, the amount due on a promissory note with interest at two per cent per mensem. Service of the summons was proved, and decree was then granted for Rs. 3,094 with Rs. 270 of costs.

A VERY unpleasant matter has recently been under magisterial investigation at Egutpoora. A native Christian female, most injudiciously sent without any protection from Bombay to Nassick, was, according to her own statement, assaulted by one of the European guards of the train by which she travelled, near the reversing station on the Thull Ghaut. Her cries were heard by a Brahmin in an adjoining carriage, but neither she nor the Brahmin was able to identify the offender, who, it is feared, will, in consequence, escape the punishment that he so richly deserves.

DAJEE DHACOO, a railway porter, was given into custody on Wednesday last, at the Byculla railway station, on a charge of having stolen two gold wristlets, belonging to a Mr. Trevor, from the railway carriage. The ornaments were recovered from a place at Parell, near the Gas Works, where the prisoner had concealed them. He was kept in the Oomercary Chowkey, from which he escaped. On Saturday morning he was arrested again at Parell by Mr. Inspector Barnes and Mr. Meer Acbar Ally, detective jemedar.

A SITTING of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court was held on Saturday last before Mr. Justice Tucker, when the issues were settled in the case of Dinshaw Manockjee Langdana *vs.* Buchoobaee, in which the former applies for divorce. His Lordship fixed the 7th proximo for hearing of the case before the delegates. In another case in which Soonabaee applies for a divorce from her husband Heerajee Hormusjee, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company, His Lordship told the plaintiff to engage the Paupers' Attorney, Mr. Lynch, she being unable to pay any expense in the case. The case of Hormusjee Framjee Warden *vs.* Veerbaee, in which the plaintiff applies for a divorce, has been fixed by His Lordship for the 7th proximo for the settlement of issues.

JOHN MCKNIGHT, late a trooper in the Police Force, and who was arrested by the police some time last month on a charge of cheating several parties, was again brought up on remand on Saturday before Mr. Nana Morojee, but as there was not sufficient evidence to bring home the charge against him, His Worship ordered him to be discharged. McKnight then laid the following information against his friend and partner, Jewanjee Hormusjee, the one eyed Parsee:—"I am at present unemployed and I [illegible] Bombay. I know one Jewanjee Hormusjee, a broker. On the 9th June 1868 I entrusted him with gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 863-11. On the 12th June I informed the police that he had absconded. I charge him with criminal breach of trust and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law. His Worship on the foregoing information ordered a warrant to be issued for the apprehension of Jewanjee.

ON Saturday last one George Lewis, a European, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Frederick Cassidy, with having in his possession on the 9th instant two Japanese coins reasonably suspected to have been stolen. Mr. Cassidy stated—I am a police constable. About five days ago Mr. Stead met me in the Frere Hotel and complained that he had been robbed of a gold chain which I had seen with him the day before. He asked me to be on the look-out for it. The day before yesterday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a Mr. Burgess gave me certain information in the Frere Hotel. Three minutes afterwards defendant came into the house. I took him to one side and asked for the watch and chain of Mr. Burgess. He said they did not belong to him but to one Mr. Johnson. Defendant made over these articles to me. About an hour afterwards Mr. Stead came in. He said "I wish you would find my chain, because there are two Japanese coins attached to it." I produce the articles I had had from the defendant, and Mr. Stead said the coins and ring were his. After the examination of several witnesses His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till to-day.

Two seamen, named Timothy Dacey and James Perry, were placed before John Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate, on Saturday last, on a charge of assaulting Police Ramoosee No. 75, in Tamarind Lane, Fort. Mr. A. C. Gumpers stated that he saw the fight, and that the sepoy showed more pluck than he had ever previously seen any native policeman exhibit. It was in fact a stand-up fight, between the sepoy and the prisoners, Dacey forcibly reminding one of ck thegitistic ring; but notwithstanding his pludied, sepoy appeared to have been severely han temjudging from the prominent mark on his wolpie which was bleeding and very much sjeelen. Mr. Burgess, principal of the Sir Jamsetid Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, sa that he saw the row and watche d from his room, and he thought the prisoners were not so very much to blame for what happened during the fight, as they were evidently in the circumstances in which they were placed compelled to defend themselves. The prisoner Dacey, in his defence, said that he had gone into the front room of Messrs. Lawrence and Co.'s office where the row occurred and sat down because he was exhausted. He asked the sepoy for water, but instead of giving him water he threw him out of the chair into the street and struck him. The prisoner Perry stated in his defence that he went there to keep the peace and that he pushed Dacey away from the sepoy. His Worship discharged Perry as he did not appear to have had much to do with the row. Dacey was fined five rupees, and the Magistrate informed him that he was evidently in the wrong, as he had no right whatever to go into the office of Messrs. Lawrence and Co. and sit down without invitation. The sepoy only did his duty in forcing him out of the office. Europeans must be taught that they have no right to put their hands upon natives of this country without cause, and it was cowardly in most cases to do so, as they well knew that natives were generally much weaker physically than Europeans.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 5th July.

OPEN 874 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	29,551	0 7
Merchandize	,,	1,51,782	13 10
Electric Telegraph	,,	1,121	19 0
Earth Trains	,,	3,419	8 0
Total Rs.		2,85,876	0 5
Corresponding Week last year open 852 Miles Total Rs.		1,73,380	10 10
Increase		1,11,095	5 7

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 4th July 1868.

OPEN 306 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	27,210	0 10
Merchandize	,,	21,503	10 7
Electric Telegraph	,,	273	0 0
Total Rs.		48,986	11 5
Corresponding Week in July 1867.			
Coaching		31,137	6 2
Merchandize		14,323	12 10
Back Bay Earth Trains		266	4 0
Electric Telegraph		311	3 0
Total Rs.		46,038	10 0
Increase		948	1 5

FALL OF RAIN.

From 5th to 11th July 1868.

		Byculla. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
July	5 Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	1
,,	6 Monday	0	0	0	0	0	0
,,	7 Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0
,,	8 Wednesday	0	0	0	86	0	2
,,	9 Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	52
,,	10 Friday	0	24	0	3	0	0
,,	11 Saturday	0	80	0	65	0	24
For the week		1	4	1	54	0	79
Previously registered		22	9	20	58	2	35
Total fall		22	13	22	12	16	20

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

(From Monday, July 6th, to Saturday, July 11th, 1868.)

	Rs.	a.	p.
Municipal Taxes	3,231	0	0
House Rate	22,624	8	3
License Tax	10,522	0	0
Police Rate	10,302	10	2
Lighting do	7,383	11	10
Water do	7,299	11	6
Halalcore Cess	10,092	15	8
Market Fees	3,740	5	6
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	31	12	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,801	11	5
Fines and Penalties	598	5	0
	Rs...78,328	11	4

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Account.

WRECK OF THE "JOHN STANTON, JUNIOR."

MAJOR GENERAL E. L. RUSSELL, Resident at Aden, has forwarded to Government a report, stating that the merchant vessel "John Stanton, Junior," whilst beating out from Aden, ran on shore near Round Island, about two miles from Aden harbour to the eastward, and became a total wreck. A court of enquiry had assembled, and the proceedings would be sent to the Board of Trade. The vessel went on shore on the 12th ultimo.

COLLISION AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOUR.

ON Friday evening, about eight o'clock, the steamer "Sakura," from Kurrachee for Bombay, came into collision with the pilot schooner "Zephyr," just outside the harbour. The "Zephyr" was cruising when the collision occurred, and both vessels, we believe, were showing their lights. The steamer had her cutwater and figure-head smashed; the schooner's foremast went, and her bulwarks and rails were damaged; but no very serious damage was done to either of the vessels. Mr. Pilot Sculthorpe, who was cruising in another pilot schooner, proceeded to give assistance, when the steamer's engines were put about and the vessels separated. The schooner was towed into harbour, and will probably be repaired in dock.

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

THE following letter of the Secretary of State to the Governor of Bombay, dated London, 12th June, was on Saturday last placed at the disposal of the Press:—

SIR,—Referring to my despatch No. 4, of 29th February last, I have to inform you that Captain Tulloch, R.E., has received permission to return to his duty in India, and that a passage has been engaged on board the mail packet appointed to leave Marseilles for Malta and Alexandria on the 12th instant. Captain Tulloch has been desired to take Bombay on his way to Madras, and to report his arrival to your Government with a view to his being detained, should you think so fit, in order to confer with the local officers as to the best means of giving effect to Mr. Rawlinson's views as to the drainage of Bombay. In the event of his services being required for this purpose, the Madras Government will probably not object, on your application, to their being placed temporarily at your disposal. Captain Tulloch having been deputed to England on service will be entitled to draw full pay and allowances from the date of his last pay warrant.—I have, &c.

STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

Captain Tulloch reported to Government his arrival in Bombay on the 2nd instant.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.—Copies of the despatch may be communicated to the Bench of Justices and the Municipal Commissioner, and a copy may be laid on the Editors' Table. The Municipal Commissioner should be asked whether the Municipality desire to consult Captain Tulloch on the subject of the Bombay Drainage.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—11TH JULY.

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

MUNICIPAL CASES.—Tepoo Fuckroo and Narrayen Boodia Naik were charged with allowing or causing offensive liquid to be thrown from their respective premises on the street. The defendants pleaded guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees each.

LIQUOR LICENSE.—Wittull Boodoo was fined in the sum of two rupees on a charge of selling by retail spirituous liquor without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

OBSTRUCTING A THOROUGHFARE.—Cupoorchund Canjee and three others were charged with causing carts to remain or stand longer than necessary, and thereby causing an obstruction in a thoroughfare. The defendants were adjudged guilty and fined in the sum of three rupees each.

THEFT.—Govinda Syajee and Succaram Tookaram were convicted of stealing a turban, of the value of Rs. 22, belonging to one Khundoo Narrayen, and were sentenced to hard labour for six months each.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.—12TH JULY.

Bellary, 11th, 11 A.M.—Interruption Bangalore since 9 A.M.

Bellary, 11th, 3 P.M.—Communication Bangalore restored.

Kurrachee, 12th, 11-25 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line interrupted to Teheran; Egyptian line right. Latest date from Great Britain via Turkey 10th July, via Russia 10th July. Latest date from Egypt 8th July.

WEATHER REPORT—12TH JULY.

Cochin, 11th, 9 A.M.—Weather fine; wind north; thermometer 80; barometer 29·94; fall of rain 33 cents.

Paumben, 11th, 12 noon.—Weather fine; wind light.

Vingorla, 11th, 3-12 P.M.—Weather cloudy; wind southerly; thermometer 79; fall of rain 1·26.

Kolapore, 12th, 12 noon.—Weather cloudy; wind south-west; thermometer 79.

THE CABLE BETWEEN GUADUR AND MUSSENDOM.

AN official report by Mr. F. Hirz, Electrician, Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph, with reference to the recent breakage of the cable from Guadur to Mussendom and the repairs done to it, has been printed by Government.

Mr. Walton, the Director of the Telegraph, in forwarding the report to Government, said—

"I have the honour to submit a report by the Electrician, Mr Hirz, on the repairs to the cable which was lately damaged between Guadur and Mussendom. The route of the cable has been again slightly altered as is shown on the accompanying plan, but until the alternative land line which has now been sanctioned is available, I fear that interruptions must be expected, particularly during the monsoon. On this occasion, Mr. Hirz superintended both the Electrical and Mechanical operations of repairing the cable and succeeded in the same efficient manner which has always characterized his work."

Mr. Hirz's report (which is dated 3rd June) is as follows:—

"I have the honour to submit the following report on the recent interruption and repair of the cable between Guadur and Mussendom.

"The regular weekly tests proved the whole line to be in good electrical condition on the 9th of March, but on the 12th of March, communication on the Guadur-Mussendom Section suddenly failed during the receipt of a message, and the result was [illegible] the locality of the fault 13 miles distant from Guadur.

"Unfortunately the *Amberwitch*, with the cable machinery on board, had gone into dock at Bombay for the purpose of repairs, and although her return was expected in about a month from the time of her starting, she did not arrive at Kurrachee until the 12th of May.

"Immediately on her arrival, steps were taken to prepare her for the repair of the cable, and these being completed she left at noon on the 15th instant, and on the evening of the 17th arrived at the supposed place of fracture where a buoy was placed to mark its position previous to the *Amberwitch* anchoring for the night.

"Operations were commenced early on the following morning (the 18th) and at 9-30 A.M. the cable was grappled and picked up, about a mile to the eastward of the fault, communication effected with Mussendom, and after buoying the end, the short intervening piece of cable between the steamer and the fault was wound in.

"Although the position of the cable was now accurately known, greater difficulties were experienced in grappling it on the Guadur side of the fault, in consequence of the grapnels becoming continually entangled in the rocks and after *several* unsuccessful attempts at various places, I considered it advisable to avoid further loss of time by proceeding on the evening of the 19th to a point outside the Western Bay, where the soundings showed the cable laid on a soft bottom.

"There the cable was hooked on the following morning (20th), but on attempting to communicate with Guadur I found a second fault, which the tests placed in the close vicinity of the steamer. The cable was wound in towards Guadur, and when about a mile (for the greater part shore-end cable) was brought on board, the fractured end appeared. The iron wires were totally chafed through, but the gutta percha being still partially preserved had protected the conductor until the strain of hooking the cable had caused its total breakage. Had this not taken place it is very obvious that with the cable in such a critical state another interruption must have soon occurred on that point.

"At 4 P.M. the *Amberwitch* and was again grappled half a mile eastward from the [illegible] Guadur corresponded with, and the cable sealed [illegible] buoyed.

"Upon picking up the short piece eastward of the fault another defective place was found, which undoubtedly would have caused another interruption in a short time, the whole of the iron sheathing with the exception of two wires being completely destroyed by continued chafing against the rocks. At 7 P.M. I proceeded to the spot eastward of fault No. 1 where the cable had been grappled and buoyed early in the morning, and anchored for the night.

"On the following morning (21st) the remaining piece of cable eastward of fault No. 1 was wound in and the *Amberwitch* returned towards the buoyed Guadur cable, making soundings on her way, and placing buoys to mark the course to be taken when paying out the new cable. The cable men, meanwhile, splicing the taper to the deep sea and shore-end cables and transferring the latter from the after to the main tank.

"At 8 A.M. on the 22nd the Guadur end was again brought on board for the purpose of splicing it to the cable on board the ship; this operation was completed by noon, but while engaged in throwing over the splice the steamer swung round under the influence of the current—gradually approaching the cable which lodged between the blades of the propeller and was found entangled in such a manner as could only be accounted for by the turning of the screw at that moment, probably for the purpose of trying the engines before starting.

"It was only with the utmost exertion that the cable could be cleared from the screw, and when this had been effected a new splice had to be made in order to remove the injured portion.

"At 11 A.M. on the next morning, everything having been prepared for paying out the cable, the *Amberwitch* proceeded towards the buoyed Mussendom end. On her arrival at 2-30 P.M. the Mussendom end being brought on board and the cable being found in perfect order, the final splice was made; and at 5-30 P.M. communication between Guadur and Mussendom was restored.

"The whole of the cable now submerged (9·5 miles) lies according to the soundings in a soft bottom. The greater portion of the recovered cable may be used again.

"I may here mention, that the cable sent out by the *Astracan*, and which has been used for the first time on this occasion, is somewhat different in its external construction from the old cable, nine turns of the iron wires of the one, occupying about the same length as 8 of the other. This difference causes some inconvenience in splicing them.

"After the completion of the repairs of the cable, the *Amberwitch* proceeded in compliance with your instructions to the Mussendom station, from which place she returned, reaching Kurrachee on the 1st June.

"The tests taken at Guadur and Mussendom after the repair of the cable gave the Insulation Resistance 400 millions units per mile."

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUCCARAM TOOKARAM *v.* DR. VALLANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—With reference to the case in the Small Cause Court, mentioned in your issue of this morning, in which Succaram Tookaram sued Dr. E. Vallance, late of the 3rd, but now of the 2nd, Dragoon Guards, allow me, in justice to the latter, to state that the following facts are within my own personal knowledge, viz.:—1st—That Dr. Vallance had determined to appear in court for the purpose of showing that the plaintiff's charges were excessive and the articles supplied inferior; 2nd—That he was prevented doing so by being ordered to join his regiment at Mhow immediately; 3rd—That he wrote to the Clerk of the Court on the 5th instant, stating why he could not attend the court, explaining also his objections to the plaintiff's charges, and enclosing Rs. 250 as a very ample payment for the articles supplied. This sum, for anything that I know to the contrary, is still in the hands of the Clerk of the Court, and I am quite sure that Dr. Vallance had no idea that the case would be struck off for want of jurisdiction.

Bombay, 11th July. VERITAS.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a shareholder I attended yesterday afternoon the meeting of the

the country. At the village of Uchum, the troops of the Begs of Kata-Kurgan and Chelek opposed its progress, and in the encounter that ensued were beaten and dispersed by our men. Pursuit, however, was not extended beyond our frontiers. The Governor-General immediately acquainted the Ameer with what had occurred, observing that as the skirmish had been within our frontiers, it was a defensive, not an offensive act on the part of the Russians. To this he added that the ratification of the treaty would be acceptable all the same. On the 6th of April, Mirza Shem-eddin, a confidential agent of the Kushbeg of Bokhara, arrived at Tashkent, to have some of the clauses in the draft explained to him. According to the treaty, the boundary line between the two empires was to run along the Kashgar Davan ridge to the pass of Djilam Uta; then crossing the pass to Yana Kurgan, it was to follow the Nuratin-Tau and Bakan-Tau ridges. The question Sham-ed-din put was, where on those hills the exact boundary line was to be drawn? For answer he was told that the watershed should form the frontier. Through Sham-ed-din the Ameer was likewise given to understand that the Governor-General intended to leave for St. Petersburg on April 21, or 16 days after the departure of the fresh emissary. There would have been ample time then to return the treaty before the contemplated departure of the General. But, although Sham-ed-din held out fresh hopes of a pacific settlement, and explained the delay as occasioned by the unexampled stupidity of Mussabeg, who is affirmed was an idiot rather than an ambassador, things by April 21 had taken such a turn as to compel the Governor-General to defer his departure to an indefinite period. The better to explain our present relations with the Ameer and his people we shall have to advert to what has been lately going on in Bokhara itself. In consequence of the defeats sustained by him in the field in 1865 and 1866, the Ameer lost a good deal of his authority with his people. The Begs, or chieftains of the various provinces, who had trembled before Nassar-Ullah, the father of the existing prince, profited by the discomfiture of his son, Muzaffar, and his want of regal gifts, to consider themselves as semi-independent rulers of the countries confided to their care. A particularly bold attitude was assumed by Djara, the Beg of Shakhrisabk, who, relying on the ancient antagonism of his people to Bokhara, openly disobeyed the Ameer's orders. Things have gone so far that at present all persons persecuted by the Ameer, or hostile to him, are sure to find an asylum at Shakhrisabk. About a year ago one of the Ameer's near relatives sought shelter in this province; still later certain influential personages from Kitai-Kipchak successfully imitated this example. The Ameer demanded the surrender of the fugitives but Djara Beg, neither intimidated by his threats nor moved by his flatteries, refused to conform to the injunctions sent him from Bokhara. Having exhausted all means to bring Djara Beg to a sense of his duty, the Ameer at last invited him to Bokhara to consult him on the advisability of a general war against Russia. Instead of accepting the invitation, Djara Beg let him know that he would not come; but, he added, if all Moslem, determine to rise against Russia, I shall certainly not be the last to join in the holy war. About as independent a position is held by the people of Kitai-Kipchak, a semi-nomad tribe of Usbek descent, living in the valley of the river Saraffshan, from Samarcand to Kermene. The rupture between the Ameer and Kitai-Kipchak ensued after the affair of Irdjark, when many of their elders were accused of unlawful dealings with the Russians, and punished accordingly. Other subjects of the Ameer were estranged from him by his deficient administration, the high taxes exacted, and the unsatisfactory state of his relations towards ourselves. The war with Russia and the doubtful position to our Government in which he continued for three years forced him to increase his troops and expenditure very considerably. But the troops he maintained at such cost were defeated, and one of the principal sources of his revenue visibly diminished from the ever growing importation of Russian goods to Taschkent. In his distress the Ameer was obliged, in the course of last winter, to apply twice to the mercantile community for assistance. Though the defence of the country against the infidels was a legal plea enough for this measure, and though every tradesman was allowed to himself to fix the sum he would contribute, public satisfaction was certainly not enhanced thereby. But even these two imposts did not meet the public wants, and a third tribute was meditated by the Government. The Ameer would have probably attempted to raise it had not Iakub Beg, of Kata Kurgan, and Irale the late Beg of Samarcand, advised him to have recourse to a different measure. Their counsel was, that he should first buy up the coin called Tenga, and then declare it twice its real value. The Ameer, acting upon their suggestion, published a number of arbitrary decrees, by which the value of the coin was alternately raised or lowered according to the needs of his exchequer. He certainly profitted by his financial policy, but the people suffered and groaned aloud. As a crowning delinquency, the Ameer appropriated the taxes ordinarily adjudged to the priest for the instruction given in religious schools, thereby drawing upon himself the hostility of the entire clergy. Thus confidence in the Ameer sank to a very low ebb, indeed. Commerce flagged, and the low price of cotton, which lasted the whole winter, still further contributed to embroil matters. The Begs took advantage of the disorder everywhere prevailing to plunder the people, on the pretext of defraying the expenses of the anticipated contest with the Russians. When discontent had reached its highest pitch it was brought against the Ameer that he had been the first to run at Irdjark directly the Russians had commenced firing. The fanatics, who abound in that land of fanaticism, therefore charged him with indifference to the condition of the faithful, and the priests asked for war to the knife, assuring their flock that God would not suffer believers to be worsted by Giaours. Though there certainly was a portion of the people less blinded by fanaticism and less eager to renew the combat, they, too, preferred war to the continuance of an undefined state of things, and were rather favourable than otherwise to the resumption of hostilities.

"But to carry on war with the Russians the Ameer found as difficult as to conclude peace. In the event of a renewal of hostilities the Ameer ran the risk of another defeat, in which case his life would not be safe from fanatics; peace, on the other hand, would have been acceptable enough to the successor of Tamerlane could he have contrived to conclude such an one as would have secured his pre-eminence in Central Asia. In his hereditary capacity of champion of the faith he thought it a little too hard upon him to have to confess himself beaten by the Giaours and set his own hand and seal to the acknowledgment. For him to sign such a peace would have been to create a permanent pretext for attack from internal and external enemies. Thus placed he chose a tortuous course as the best under the circumstances, at the same time soliciting assistance from all and every one. He proposed peace to Generals Tchernayeff and Roumanofski, and, though not withdrawing his offer, did not follow it up with anything definite. All his subsequent steps were equally ambiguous and irresolute. However, as time went on and the proceeds of increased taxation were flowing into the public exchequer, it became a sort of duty for him to engage in the war, to defray which the new imposts had been raised. This made him the more unwilling to sign the instrument of peace. He could not, however, conceal from himself that if his position rendered war obligatory upon him, victory was no less so, as a compensation for the sacrifices required of his people. Taking all this into consideration, and keeping in view the absolute power wielded by the Ameer, the Governor-General resolved to leave him time to complete an act which he plainly saw could not be wrung from him at a short notice. To demand an immediate and direct reply from the Ameer would have been tantamount to forcing him to rush headlong on our lines; to resent the predatory invasion of the border territory and make the Ameer responsible for the insults offered us by his subordinates would have implied a determination on our part to take up arms and march at once to Samarcand. While making so much allowance for the Ameer's difficulties, the Governor-General must have clearly seen that entirely to ignore the Ameer's intrigues would by all Central Asia have been interpreted not as generosity, but as cowardice. The Governor-General had determined to go to St. Petersburg, even should the treaty not be ratified and returned by the 21st of April. His forbearing policy made him, however, enjoin the General commanding the border troops to keep on the defensive during his absence, and cross the frontier only in the event of large and menacing detachments of the enemy assembling in the vicinity. Could a means have been found to maintain peace, this was the only one, and had the Ameer had the slightest inclination to second our efforts, he would thus have gained time for evincing it. Already were the Governor's preparations for his journey completed, when on April 20 news came in from various quarters rendering it but too probable that we should be forced to have recourse to main force to repel the Bokharese. Though urged by the clergy to make war, the Ameer had put it off from one holiday to another. At last the priests imagined that the season of the Kurban Bairam, when, like Abraham of old, Mussulmans seem particularly called upon to make every sacrifice to prove their attachment to their faith, would be the signal for rallying their forces. Disappointed in this expectation, they openly declared against the Ameer, and, profitting by his journey to the grave of Bega-ed-ding, published a Riroyad, or selection of verses, from the Koran, extracted for the occasion, to prove the necessity of beginning the holy war without further delay. The Riroyad had the seals of all Ulemas attached to it, and such was the effect produced upon the people by this appeal that the clergy began to talk of deposing the Ameer and electing his son or his nephew, who was living at Sha-khrisabk, in his stead. The Kush-begi informed the Ameer of what was going on, advising him not to return to Bokhara, but the Ameer, preferring ocular proof of current events, immediately set out in the direction of his capital. On the way he was met by an immense multitude, who stopping his escort, charged him with indifference to the injunctions of their holy creed, and with the application of the war-tax to secular purposes. This incident causing him to alter his intention, the Ameer, with a small suite, now set out for the town of Gij-Duvan. Wherever he showed himself along the route the people congregated in the villages, and anonymous letters were circulated and thrown in at the windows of his resting place for the night, threatening him with death if he did not take measures to chase the Russians from Central Asia. An eyewitness relates that on arriving at Gij-Duvan, an important commercial emporium, the Ameer was met but by very few persons. The streets were empty, the bazaar and shops deserted. From Gij-Duvan the Ameer repaired to Bostan and Kermene, at which latter place he proclaimed the *hasut*, or holy war, for the liberation of all orthodox believers from the power of Russia. Thanks to the personal disqualifications of the Ameer for his office, the priests thus had their own way. If the mercantile portion of the community does not protest against war with us, they seem to be moved by a desire to get rid of their Sovereign by sending him to face the Russian balls. Their calculation, it would appear, is that he will be either killed, or that they will succeed in deposing him, as wanting in the talent necessary to defend El Islam. On his way to Kermene the Ameer had been made acquainted with the movement of Major Grippenberg, towards the northern slope of the Nuratin Tau-ridge, and the defeat of the Bokharese by this gallant officer. This affair of Grippenberg's possibly made the Ameer decide after so much vaccillation, upon a definite course. What once resolved upon the body of Afghans which has been in the Ameer's pay for the last four years received orders to march from Bokhara to Nurat. In consequence of their irregularity of pay, the arrest of many of their officers, and a variety of oppressions practiced against them, these Afghans had contracted a violent hatred of Bokhara and her people. Finding themselves in the neighbourhood of the Russian frontier, they attacked the troops of the Beg of Nurat, defeated them, took two guns and 284 prisoners, and on the 24th of April crossed the Russian frontier, near the village of Yana Kishlak, in the district of Djusak. Their chieftain, Iskandar, a son of Mahomet Assim Khan, and on his mother's side a grandson of Dost Mahomet, having previously consulted his men, sent us a messenger to say that the sorry condition in which the Afghans had found themselves in Bokhara forced them to seek refuge in our territory, and place themselves under the protection of the gracious and powerful White Czar. A little later 140 of the Afghans made their appearance at Taschkent; the rest under the command of Iskander Khan, having expressed a wish to be employed against the Bokharese, if there should be a war, remained on the frontier. At the time of the Afghans coming over to our side, the Bokhara priests congregated at Samarcand to foment war with Russia. Spies affirm that no less than 20,000 clergy flocked to the city on this occasion. The Sarbas or semi-regular troops of the Ameer, being likewise concentrated at Samarcand, a large mass eager to fight us, were gathered together on this spot. The Ameer next called upon the Khans of Khiva and Khokan to do their part in the war. The former it seems declined to go against us, but the latter promised to support the Ameer, provided he captured Djusak, and beat the Russians in the open field. The day before his departure for the frontier the Governor-General of Turkistan wrote to the Khan of Khokan, informing him that he had put off his journey to St. Petersburgh, and that he would try to punish the disturbers of peace before starting for the capital. This letter was entrusted to Mirza Hakim, an intelligent merchant from Khokan, residing at Taschkent as the Khan's *chargé d'affaires*, through whom the negotiations had been conducted for the free passage of our caravans through Khokan to Kashgar, and of the Khokan caravans through our territory to Bhokara. In confiding this letter to Mirza Hakim, the Governor-General, besides wishing to inform the Khan of the delay that had occurred in his journey to St. Petersburgh, had still another object in view. From intelligence received at Taschkent we knew that the Fanatic excitement against the Russians is almost as great at Khokan as at Bokhara. The very court of the Khan is divided into two parties, one of them hostile to Russia. The other party, which is in favour of peace being headed by Mirza Hakim, who acts as *chargé d'affaires* at Taschkent, it was, perhaps, not undesirable to give him an opportunity of going home and bringing his personal influence to bear upon the court at a time of such general commotion. The Khan of Khokan, thinking it probably advisable to free himself from the pressure of the clergy, which there as in all Central Asia, is hostile to our interests, with his entire court went on a pleasure trip to the hills south of Namaugen. We are in receipt of a regular and accurate intelligence from Khokan. To revert to Bokhara, the Ameer, on proclaiming the holy war, is said to have applied for assistance also to one of the pretenders to the Afghan throne. Our spies affirm that the Afghans promised to send him a considerable army, desiring him to allow free passage through his kingdom. This condition made the Ameer so suspicious as to induce him rather to dispense with their help than give them the required permit. Another cause of disturbance is Yakub Beg, the ruler of Altishar, who having long been inimical to the Khan of Khokan, his suzerain, now not only refuses to pay the tribute the Chinese formerly accorded to Khokan for Altishar, but even threatens to occupy Khokan itself and depose its Prince. Nor is he on better terms with ourselves. In the beginning of this year two Russian caravans proceeded from Taschkents, to Altishar. One belonging to Mr. Pervushine, a member of the first mercantile guild, went to Khokan, Ush, Kashgar, and the ferry of Davan; the other, threading its way along the eastern shores of the lake of Issik Kul, through the pass of Zauk, made for the town of Aksu, also intending to reach Kashgar by this more circuitous route. When Pervushine's caravan came to Kashgar, all the goods were bought by Yakub Beg for yambas, or bars of silver, weighing 44lb. each. In this transaction each bar was valued at 125 roubles, whereas at Taschkent it may be had at from 112 to 120 roubles. Subsequently Yakub Beg gave Pervushine's people to understand he would not allow any more Russian caravans to enter his territory, but cut down every Russian who should dare show himself at Kashgar. In the meantime the other caravan, belonging to one Michael Chludoff, having crossed the Tyan Shan hills, at the Pass of Zauk, and disposed of a quantity of its goods at Aksu, being ignorant of the menace uttered by Yakub Beg, travelled on towards Kashgar. On arriving there, Chludoff and his assistants had their eyes put out and their goods seized by Yakub Beg. Such, at least, is the intelligence received by M. Pervushine, which, however, we circulate with all reserve. Supposing the story to be true, they will probably keep Chludoff prisoner till our relations towards each other have been more definitely settled. But a few hours before the day fixed for the departure of the Governor-General for St. Petersburg the officer commanding in the Semiretchensk district, arrived from Vernoi, reporting that a Kairgese of the district of Tokmak had formed a conspiracy with Yakub Beg. From an intercepted letter it appeared that Yakub Beg treated the Khirgese very politely, but indulged in rather insulting language towards the Russians. Soon after this it became known at Tokmak that Kashgar troops had been seen on the River Narin. The commander of the district of Tokmak with a small number of Cossacks made for the river at once, and on his approach saw the foreign troops retreating to the hills. From the dimensions of their camp their number is estimated at 250. While General Kolpakofski was staying at Taschkent a fresh courier came galloping from Tokmak to announce the appearance of more Kashgar troops on the banks of the Narin. The Governor-General of Turkistan immediately ordered General Kolpakofski to repair to Tokmak, accelerate the march from Vernoi of those companies previously told off to construct a fort and permanent bridge on the Narin, and, taking the pass of Buam, rid the country of the Kashgarese. As yet we know nothing of the success of this movement. Whether many or few of the Kashgarese have shown themselves on tha northern side of the Tyan Shan ridge, it is probable that Yakub Beg, being on friendly terms with the Ameer of Bokhara, will attempt a diversion in his favour. As we learn from our spies, Yakub Beg, notwithstanding his hostile relations to Khokan, has called upon her Khan, leaving him the alternative of a common campaign against the Russians or war with himself. To this the Khan of Khokan is said to have replied that, being too weak to cope with Russia, he in the event of defeat would be the first to suffer. From this sketch of the condition of Central Asia it is apparent that to have remained longer indifferent spectators of events would have been the height of imprudence. It was impossible to permit the Ameer of Bokhara to excite the people against us with impunity, and to interfere in the organisation of our new province. For these reasons the Governor-General of Turkistan was compelled to take up arms and make the Ameer smart for his absurd antagonism."

Particulars concerning the capture of Samarcand are still wanting.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Uncorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Royal Decree of 22nd July* 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £500,000.
RESERVE FUND £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Marseilles, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. G. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

INTEREST ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Fixed Deposits for short periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escomte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:— per Rupee

On London at 6 months' sight		...at Is. 11 9/32d.	per Rupee
"	4 do.	...	Is. 11 11/16d. do.
"	3 do.	...	Is. 11 31/32d. do.
"	2 do.	...	Is. 11 3/16d. do.
"	1 do.	...	Is. 11 13/16d. do.
"	demand	...	Is. 11d. do.
On Scotland	do.	...	Is. 10 13/16d. do.
On Ireland	do.	...	Is. 10 13/16d. do.
On Paris	do.	...	Is. 10 7/8d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. At 10 7/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hundees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been established at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 7th July 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *Our Millions Sterling*, in 50,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £837,525.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARR, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGES.

6 months' sight	...at Is. 11 7/16d. per Rupee.	
4 do.	...at Is. 11 5/16d.	"
3 do.	...at Is. 11 1/4d.	"
2 do.	...at Is. 11 3/16d.	"
1 do.	...at Is. 11 1/8d.	"
On demand	...at Is. 11 1/16d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	...at Par. 1/4.	
Circular Notes	... Is. 11d.	

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 do.
12	ditto	6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 7th July 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Karrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:— per Rupee.

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		Is. 11 1/2d.
4 do.	...	at Is. 11 5/8d.
3 do.	...	at Is. 11 3/4d.
2 do.	...	at Is. 11 31/32d.
1 do.	...	at Is. 11 1/8".
On Demand (Head Office)	...	Is. 11 1/8".

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th July and 31st January) at the rate of two per cent on the lowest balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Deposits in one sum, at 6 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, 2 per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home as desired.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, 1 per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India. If remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, 1 per cent

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay 8th July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at Is. 11 3/8 per Rupee

6	do.	Is. 11 1/4	"
3	do.	Is. 11 1/8	"
2	do.	Is. 11	"
1	do.	Is. 10 7/8	"
On demand		Is. 10 3/4	"
On Scotland		Is. 10 3/4	"

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 8th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, *and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of* 1862, 25*rd March* 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND £ 92,820.

HEAD OFFICE.
8, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Cooper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. ROTSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
[illegible], Esq.
[illegible], Esq.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. Hundees and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

"	"	"	5 "
"	12	"	6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,063	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10

Showing an increase over 1863 of..... 64,735 10

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residens in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Pro ts, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacture of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of te name.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

DAVID JOSEPH,
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,
36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufactures; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet Is. 6d. per oz. bottle.

Roseine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson.	Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary.	Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet.	Phosphines.

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyeson application.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL."

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*.

Published in London twice a week.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, will on and after the 30th of June be published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL,"

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore, The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Roomsare replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are al prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied to them

FOR HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of lemen's Stores of the highest quality.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned, *Ruinart Pere et Fils'* Champagne.

Green Seal. { Quarts ..... Rs. 42 per dozen. Pints in 2 doz. cases " 21 "

Bombay, 25th June 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned,
Marrian's Beer, in 4 dozen Cases, Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
" 6 " Pints 3 "
Bombay, 25th June 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

CLARET. { From Keyl & Co., Bordeaux. Medoc ..... quarts at Rs. 12 per dozen. " ..... pints at " 7½ " St. Laurent ..... quarts at " 18 " Chateau Beitasse " at " 25 "

BURGUNDY. { Cognac tres vieux ..... at " 25 " " Champagne at " 35 "

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK. { From C. S. Kupferberg Mayence. Schwarzberg ..... quarts at Rs. 30 p. doz " ..... pints at " 16 " Imperial ..... quarts at " 32 " " ..... pints at " 17 " Die Perle des Rheins quarts at " 35 " Moselle ..... " 24 " " ..... pints at " 13 " Johannisberg ..... quarts at " 33 "

GADDUM & Co.

*Holloway